

THE
Emigrants'
NEW GUIDE;
SHEWING A
DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND THE
BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN CANADA,
AS REGARDS
Climate, Soil, Productions, Laws & Customs,
AND
The best Places pointed out to those who Emigrate.

THE WORK IS APPLICABLE TO EMIGRANTS GENERALLY, FROM
THE MAN OF CAPITAL, TO THE POOR MECHANIC,
OR LABOURER.

BY JOHN HOWE,
WHO RESIDED IN THE UNITED STATES, THE INTERIOR OF AMERICA, AND
THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN CANADA, DURING THE YEARS,
1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, & 1821.

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1822.

THE
GOSPEL
NEW TESTAMENT

CONTAINING THE GOSPEL OF MATTHEW

AND THE GOSPEL OF MARK

WITH A NEW TRANSLATION OF THE GOSPEL OF LUKE

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BY JOHN HOWE

AND A NEW TRANSLATION OF THE GOSPEL OF JOHN
AND THE GOSPEL OF MATTHEW
AND THE GOSPEL OF MARK

1821

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1821

PREFACE.

My object in writing on the subject of emigration, is partly to correct the erroneous opinions which have been disseminated by some writers, and secondly to give a concise and cheap publication to the public, so that those unable to purchase more expensive works, might have the opportunity of obtaining information at a price their finances would enable them to pay for.

Without any pretensions to literary acquirements, or that information which sometimes enables an author to compile an interesting work, even from the most flimsy materials.

Divested as I am of these qualifications, I still trust the pamphlet I have written will prove useful to my fellow countrymen, and particularly to those for whose sakes alone I undertook the task.

SYNOPSIS

My object in writing on the subject of
the relation of poetry to society is to present the numerous
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THE

Emigrants' New Guide.

In sending forth this work to the world, I am actuated solely by the motive of benefiting those who are about to emigrate from this country to America, with the view of becoming permanent settlers; by giving that information which my experience and long residence on that continent, enables me to do. The information I shall give, will be applicable to emigrants generally, from the affluent capitalist to the poor redemptionist.

It is with painful feelings I have read some writings on the subject I am about to treat; and with sorrow have I witnessed the lamentable consequences. I can find no language sufficiently strong to deprecate the conduct of some writers, who by holding out fallacious hopes, delude the poor emigrant, and induce him to leave his country, to become an inhabitant of the southern States of America. One of my objects is to point out to the poor man that part he ought to emigrate to, and thereby enable him to escape those fatal disasters, which, by adhering to the advice of some writers, he will assuredly experience.

I have been where in the southern States of America, I have met the poor emigrants, natives of the country where first I drew my breath, languishing in sickness and in want, beneath calamities he never thought existed. I think I have seen numbers, in whose breast, if writing on the score of humanity, it would have been more merciful to plunge a dagger, when at home, than to have enticed them to go to that part of America, where disease and pestilential air consume their health, and consign them to the silent grave, far from the land where rest the remains of their forefathers, in a country, where no friend or kindred lets fall the tear of pity on their mournful bier, or one is found to compassionate their fate. I fear the contradiction of no writer: I state the naked truth, when I maintain, that no Englishman, who has to depend upon labour for his support, can live in the Southern States, or territories. I mean the States of Georgia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Ohio, the Mississippi, Missouri, Alabama, or the Illinois territories, or parts adjacent. If he has no other means to afford him support, he will, however strong his constitution, soon fall a sacrifice; for believe me, this is not a country where man sympathizes with his fellow-man; here every one is bent on one thing, and one thing only, that of amassing wealth: and nothing in my opinion, has a greater tendency to blunt the fine feelings of our nature so much, as living in a country where slavery is tolerated, and in the states and territories I have menti-

oned, it is not only tolerated, but carried on to a great extent.

These States I would warn the poor emigrant to shun, as well I know, if he is compelled to labour in the mid-days scorching sun, and at night to breathe the noxious vapours which arise from stagnate waters, in the swamps, where snakes, and thousands of aligators hide their hideous forms; he will soon sicken and die. The labour in this part of America is nearly performed by African negro slaves.

Yet, notwithstanding I thus warn the poor man against this part of the new world, very different is the advice I would give to the emigrant who possesses capital to enable himself to purchase his slaves, and at once to become a settler.

To the man of capital and of enterprise, I shall first address myself, and say go and settle in the Southren States, or Southren Rectory of America, or what is called by the Americans, the Western country, that is, if you can reconcile yourself to live with scarcely any society, to endure the climate, to submit to be tormented with musquetoës, then go to the banks of the Mississippi, Ohio, the Red or Pearl Rivers. These three last mentioned rivers empty themselves into the Mississippi, which is the grand river, down which floats the whole of the produce of the Western country, which comprises the Missouri, Illinois and Alabama territory, and the States of Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, together with the counties of Madison, Genesee, Maxvill, Jefferson and parts adjacent.

No country in the world abounds with more natural advantages than does the country I am about to describe, or holds out more or better prospects of amassing wealth, to those who become settlers thereon, the soil is so extremely fertile in all the states, territories and counties I have mentioned, that as far as that point goes, it is a matter of indifference, which part you settle in, since the whole or nearly so, seems to me equally productive, although some districts of lands are better calculated for one description of produce than another.

The principal object which the emigrant should take into his consideration, is to fix upon a plot of ground, the produce of which he can the most easily transport to market, and here is the great advantage which settlers have on the banks of those rivers I have mentioned, and the territories adjoining thereto, for although living immediately upon the banks of these great rivers, is certainly very advantageous, yet in the Alabama, Illinois, and Missouri territory are immense tracks of fine lands, through which run navigable streams, by which you may transport your produce to the larger rivers, and from them to the great emporium, the Mississippi. Independent of these streams, are several lakes, down which produce is conveyed to the rivers, where the conveyance to market is very easy and regular, by means of steam boats, of which there are at this time more than twenty which regularly navigate the Mississippi, and the rivers which empty themselves therein, and these boats of the largest

construction. Indeed, there is no river in the world which I have seen, which requires more the aid of steam, than does the Mississippi, since the current always runs from three to four miles or knots, per hour, towards the western ocean, and this a distance of full two thousand miles, so that very inadequate is any other power to contend against it.

The new settler should likewise pay great attention not only to the quality of the soil, and the facility with which he can get his produce to market, but likewise to situation, as regards its healthiness, above all things choose a dry situation, remote from swamps which are so numerous in this part of the continent, where the vapours which arise from decaying vegetables, and stagnate waters, render the air extremely impure and unhealthy, and it is in these situations where the mosquitoes annoy you so dreadfully, for no sooner does the sun go down, than you have thousands of these insects bussing about you, and were it not for the protection your mosquito nets afford you, it would be impossible for you to live. These insects resemble exactly both in shape and colour, an insect very common in England, which goes by the name of knat or midge, particularly in the woods, and near to stagnate waters, where in summer evenings they are seen in abundance; they however differ very materially in size from the mosquito, the latter being much larger, and his sting much more painful and productive of great inflammation. He communicates his sting by introducing a long

tube or probe, which he gradually burries in the part he alights upon, through this tube he draws blood sufficient to satisfy himself, he then gradually draws it out and flies away. If you kill him whilst in the act, you leave the tube burried in your flesh, which is in that case sure to fester and have great inflammation; the best way, if you have forbearance, is to let him satisfy himself, and fly away; the sting he leaves is not half so liable to fester, as when you kill them in the act of biting; as a proof how painful the sting of these insects are, it is a well known fact, that planters who after having a slave flogged, has had his hands confined, and himself tied to a tree, when in the course of one night, he has been so stung by these insects, that death has been the result in twenty-four hours afterwards.

The swamps, in my opinion, are a great cause of the fevers and sickness which prevails in that part of the country. Indeed it is invariably the case, that throughout the whole of the southern states and territories, those situations are by much the most healthy which lay high and dry, remote from swamps, or low wet grounds, it is an object, therefore, well worth attending to, to keep at as considerable a distance as you can from them.

The grand key, or entrance to this fertile country, is the great river Mississippi, and the city of New Orleans, the only port, it is situated up the river 120 English miles, and is built upon the right bank; the navigation from the sea to the city is extremely difficult, owing to

the great number of windings in the river, and the strong current which sets against you. I have known vessels thirty days in making their way from the Bellaise, which is the mouth of the river to the city. There is no wind that blows will answer your purpose for more than a few miles, owing to the crooked state of the river. I have known vessels have to be warped up the whole distance, there is however water sufficient for ships of any burthen. There is no difficulty in getting a passage to New Orleans, there being ships frequently sailing both from London and Liverpool; from the latter place I should advise all to take their departure from. The distance from this country to New Orleans, is about seven thousand miles. If you think the passage too long, I would advise you to go from Liverpool to Philadelphia, or New York, no matter which, from each of these ports you will find vessels sailing almost daily to New Orleans; these cities are situate about half the distance between England and New Orleans, and to call at either of these ports will take you very little out of your direction, since were you to sail direct for Orleans, you would have to sail between the gulph of Florida, and the coast of America; nor would you add but a very trifle to your expense, since in the first instance, you would only require to lay in provisions to last you to New York, where you would purchase a fresh supply for the remainder of your voyage, much cheaper than you could in England, and you would not pay more than from thirty to forty

dollars, or about eight pounds English money for your passage from New York or Philadelphia, to New Orleans your passage as a cabin passenger might cost you twenty pounds from Liverpool to New York, that is, presuming you find your own small stores, which with eight pounds from thence to Orleans would be twenty-eight pounds; and were you to take your passage direct from England to Orleans, there being so few ships, compared with the number that sail to New York or Philadelphia, you would have to pay at least forty pounds for your passage, so that I should advise every one to call at New York or Philadelphia on their way.

The plantations commence when you get about sixty miles up the river Mississippi, and continue all the way, with trifling intervals, until you get up to the city of New Orleans, the principal, indeed almost the only produce until you get above Orleans, is sugar cane, and to a stranger the sight is novel and pleasing; when after traversing the seas from England, a distance of not less than seven thousand miles, you see the finest soil and most abundant crops your most sanguine mind can anticipate; the first thing which usually strikes the idea, is to see upon these plantations an elegant house, surrounded perhaps by an orange grove; here affluence, ease and luxury seem to dwell; to look on this picture is pleasing, but I must not stop here; look yonder in that field, you will discover perhaps as many as one hundred wretched negro slaves labouring in the burn-

ing sun, cultivating, cutting or crushing the sugar cane, as the season may be. Of these wretched beings I shall treat hereafter; my soul was sickened at the prospect.

Immediately on your arrival you will be accosted by a number of inquisitive people, who will, without ceremony, ask you what your pursuits are in that country; may be, say they, you are come here to locate; if you have any money they are sure to offer you a tract of land, which they will describe as the most desirable spot on the continent of America; and here I beg the attention of my reader, of these miscreants, you will find scores, particularly if you have property, all professing the same thing, but lend you a deaf ear to them, or you are sure to be a sufferer; for be assured my experience has brought to my knowledge a number of instances, in which these cunning unprincipled Yankees, (some of which are to be found in all the out-ports) have sold lands to the new-comed English emigrant, who after being in possession of the estate a few years, after clearing and improving it, a claimant has made his appearance, who proved a prior title to the property than the person you bought it of, and without difficulty he dispossesses you, and reaps the benefit of your improvement. Nothing is more common than those frauds committed upon strangers, for it is not there, as here, where you can trace the property, and see that it is clear of incumbrances. The first thing I would advise every one, when he arrives in that country, is to remain quiet for a month

or two, and not to be in too great a haste to locate himself; and as I have before said, look narrowly to the title to the property you purchase. Indeed, there is now such immense tracts of land in excellent situations, which you can purchase of the commissioners of the United States, who can convey to you a title which cannot be disputed, so that I would recommend strangers to purchase under no other. The price of lands is generally from 75 cents, which is three-fourths of a dollar to a dollar and a half; they generally expect you to pay down one third, and the remainder in three, and seven years.

Of all the spots of ground I know of which holds out the greatest prospect to the settler, I should prefer the banks of the Red River, which empties itself into the Mississippi, about 225 miles above New Orleans; my reasons for preferring this particular spot, are various; in the first place, the soil is of the most excellent quality, the country is well wooded and watered, and the number of fine savannas or praires, as they are there called, require but little cultivation to put them in a state to produce the most abundant crops. The quantity of every thing you cultivate is most abundant, and the quality excellent, particularly the cotton, which is long stapled and remarkable fine, I think nearly equal to what is called sea island cotton.

To those who are about to leave this country, I should recommend them to take no agricultural implements, as it is ten to one but

every thing you take will be useless to you there. You will find in New Orleans, abundance of every thing you require, suited for cultivating any description of soil, or requisite for any purpose, and at a price as cheap, or nearly so, as you can get them at home. Even of the article of clothing, I would not advise any one to take more than two suits, except the articles of shirts, hose, or handkerchiefs; for in the first place, the woollen cloths you wear in England, are generally found much too warm for that climate, and it is impossible to lay them by, but where the moths will eat them to pieces, (the best preventative is to lay a quantity of tobacco leaf in every fold, but even that will not entirely prevent the evil.) Having fixed upon a spot whereon to locate yourself, the first thing is to purchase your slaves, on whose labour you will entirely have to depend; the principle market where these miserable beings are exhibited for sale, is New Orleans, where there is scarcely a day passes without public sales by auction, or vendue, as it is there called by them. The grand market is a large room in the French coffee house, kept by a Frenchman, named Trimble; the sales are advertised in the daily papers, four of which are printed in New Orleans. These miserable beings are put up for sale singly, unless it is a female who has a child under three years old; in that case, the law of the state requires that they shall be sold together. In this place you will see exhibited for sale, each day from ten to sometimes one hundred; each slave

as he is offered by the auctioneer, is made to get upon a stool which is raised above the ground about three feet; his qualities are then described, as to his age, health, what description of labour he is capable of performing, &c. If he is a cooper, smith, or wheelwright, if a young negro, generally fetch from thirteen to eighteen hundred dollars; a common field hand, as they are called, that is, one who is accustomed to labour on the plantations, will sell from seven hundred to one thousand dollars, if sound and not aged; a young female, if a good cook, or laundress, will fetch one thousand dollars; and young healthy ones, fit to labour in the fields, will generally fetch from six to eight hundred dollars. It is a melancholy sight to see your fellow-creatures brought to market, and like so many hogs or cattle sold to the highest bidder. In some cases you witness instances where the father is sold to one planter, and the children to another, and perhaps their mother to a third; when thus separated, they in all probability never meet again, as they are never suffered on any account to leave the plantation on which they are doomed to labour. How often have I witnessed the silent tear drop from the wretched mother's eye when about to be separated from her children, perhaps for ever, and to witness the anxious look which is painted in the countenance of these miserable beings during the time the planters are bidding for them, is enough to strike every feeling mind with horror and disgust. The sale having taken place,

the negro is taken possession of by the overseer belonging the plantation, and he is then marched off to where he will most probably linger out the remainder of his wretched existence.

The principal part of the planters about Orleans, and on the banks of the Mississippi, are French or Spaniards. The French are considered to use their slaves with by far the greatest cruelty and tyranny; nothing gives the poor negro so much alarm, when he is put up for sale, as to see a French planter bid for him. I will just mention two instances to shew the abhorrence which the poor negro has of them. The first was a fine young man, who told a Frenchman, who was bidding for him, that he would kill himself immediately, sooner than he would be his slave; the Frenchman gave a horrid grin, and continued to bid, and ultimately became the purchaser; the negro immediately drew a knife which he had concealed under the blanket which covered him, and would have destroyed himself had he not been prevented; the purchaser had him handcuffed, and locked to another negro he had purchased, and sent them off to his plantation, which lay about four miles from Orleans, on the bank of the river Mississippi. On their arrival there, these two slaves, who on their way from Orleans, had used some language which gave offence to the overseer who had them in charge, were ordered to be flogged, they were unlocked from each other, when they immediately leaped into the river, the

overseer put off in a boat to secure them, they continued for some time to swim about, and when about to be taken locked themselves in each others arms, and sunk at once, releasing themselves from a miserable bondage, and depriving their savage master of his revenge.

The other was, where a man, a woman, and their three children was purchased by a planter, who was considered one of the most cruel and barbarous wretches living. The man and woman for some offence was severely flogged when they got to the plantation, which was immediately joining New Orleans. The following morning, the man, woman, and their three children were found hanging on some trees close to the plantation; it appeared the man had first hung his children, then their mother, and afterwards himself. Judge then to what a state of horrid desperation the mind of this wretched man must have been wrought before he could commit an act so horrid and inhuman. Their bodies hung some days on the trees, in the swamps, and were at length taken down, and interred by some poor wretched miserable slaves like themselves.

Think you this circumstance excited the pity or compassion of the people of New Orleans no such feelings I assure you was excited, the only feeling was for the planter who by the act had lost two thousand dollars, the price which he had paid for them the day before, such was the feelings of the inhabitants of New Orleans, no pity, no commiseration for the fate of this miserable family was manifested, indeed it may

appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that European Settlers who for a time view transactions like these with horror and with feelings which do credit to them as men and as christians. Soon after their arrival in these parts of the world by degrees their feelings become more and more callous to the sufferings of these miserable beings until they view them with indifference. On my first landing at New Orleans, and witnessing the horrid, cruel treatment of their slaves I felt all the horror which a mind unused to such scenes, and from being bred in principles calculated to refine the mind and tender the heart susceptible of feeling could feel, I reprobated their cruel conduct. I was laughed at. They told me mine was an old story, told by every new comer, but said they, remain one year, become the owner of slaves, and you will have the same feelings as we have, and sorry I am to say, that numbers of the planters before they left their own country, were men renowned for liberal principles, are the most severe and bitter masters the poor African has, such is the effect of example. I know the Americans will tell you theirs is a free country, and that they have passed laws and acts of Congress to prohibit the importation of slaves from any foreign country or island whatsoever. I grant that such is the case, and yet in the very city of New Orleans alone, is sold by public auction annually, not less than five, and from that to eight thousand newly imported negroes. Although I have admitted, that the acts of Congress prohibited

the importation of slaves into any part of the United States, from foreign countries or islands, yet the laws permit them to be sold within the State they are in, or from one State to another, and the manner the dealers in this inhuman traffic evade the law, is in the manner following: they first import them either from Africa direct, or from the island of Cuba, they then land them in the Floridas, which is a part of the continent of America, belonging to the Spaniards, laying not more than three days sail from the island of Cuba*. These poor creatures being landed in Florida, are marched in bodies of ten or twelve through the Floridas, into the States of Georgia, or North and South Carolina, from which States they are regularly shipped to New Orleans, the grand market for them; these slaves, which in New Orleans sell for 1000 dollars, would in Cuba be bought from 350 to 400 dollars, so that the profit is great, and the risk trifling. If the government of the United States were determined, they might easily altogether put a stop to this traffic; but they know that the southern states and the territories I have before mentioned, cannot be cultivated otherwise than by negroes; and having passed laws to prohibit any man being imported, they think themselves justified in the eyes of the world, whilst they know, and cannot deny the fact, that full ten thousand annually are smuggled through the Spanish Floridas, into the adjacent States, are then marched to Charleston, Savannah, or some

* Since writing the above the Florida has been ceded to America.

other port, from which they can, according to these laws be legally shipped to any of the remote southern possessions in America. The number of your slaves will probably depend upon the extent of your finances, and here let me caution you against the frauds which are practised upon inexperienced purchasers; the usual way is to pay down one half the amount of the purchase money, and give a mortgage upon the negro's body for the remaining half, payable in one, two, or three years; the transfer and mortgage is regularly made out by a notary, and should you have occasion from any cause to sell the negro, you must first pay off the mortgage, or sell him, subject to that payment, and should you when the amount for which he is mortgaged becomes due, fail to pay it, the mortgagee has a right to enter your plantation and sell your property to the amount of his debt and costs. The difference in price between paying down one half, and the whole of the money is very great; you will buy as good a negro if you pay down cash for 800 dollars, as you will give 1000 for, if you pay one half cash, and one half credit; notwithstanding which, I would recommend every one to purchase them on credit, and for reasons which I will explain: in the first place, it very frequently happens, that there are stolen negroes in the market for sale, which after you have bought, paid for, and got on your plantation, will be seized by the right owner from whom they were stolen as he pretends, and your only redress is against the person you bought

them of, who has gone God knows where, and this fraud is carried on to a great extent indeed; there are a number of instances where the owner of twenty or thirty negroes, whose plantation lays some distance up the country, has himself employed two or three fellows to steal them, who immediately take them to market, and sells them for cash, which they divide with the planter from whom they took them, and after the purchaser has had them a few weeks in his possession, the fellow who had got another to steal them, and who had actually got a moiety of the money for which they were sold, comes and claims them as his property, and you must give them up, for according to their laws it will avail you nothing; any proof you can bring to show how fairly you came by them, your redress is against the person you bought them of, who has fled to some other State where the laws will not enable you to punish him.

The punishment for stealing a slave in some of the States is death, though seldom or ever inflicted; for killing one, if he is your own, nothing, except a small fine; if he is the property of another you pay his owner the worth of him, and the fine to the State; if a slave commits a robbery or pilfers any thing, if it can be proved against him, his owner is liable to make good the loss, which the party which has been plundered has sustained, and he punishes the slave as is his pleasure. It is presumed that every negro will in one and every year clear as much land as that

the produce shall annually sell for, as much as he cost, and keep himself in the bargain; so that if you purchase ten negroes the first year, what produce they raise in twelve months will sell for as much as will purchase you ten more. A planter's riches in that part of the country is estimated according to the number of slaves he owns, as there are no planters who do not invest all the money they can raise in property of this description, as turning to better account than any other description of property he could invest his money in.

The next thing to be done when you take possession of your estate, after having purchased your slaves, is to erect a house for yourself, and huts for your negroes. I should recommend that the building should be as near as may be in the centre of your grounds, in a dry situation, and where you will have good water; and as to the manner in which you erect your buildings, I refer you to other planters in your neighbourhood, who will show you their premises, and from whom you will derive more information than it is in my power to give; and as respects the clearing of your lands, or the manner in which you ought to cultivate it, is no matter, whether for tobacco, sugar cane, cotton, maize, or whatever else, for your guide and example, I would advise you to take your neighbours, the old French planters, who are by much the best managers of their estates, for although I know the nature and manner in which lands ought to be cultivated, to produce any description of produce,

yet the quality of the soil and situation differs so much, that any written advice from me would fall very short of conveying that correct idea, which a few weeks residence upon any of the plantations would give.

The language is either bad French, Spanish, or English, but principally the former, although you may not understand the language, you will be under no difficulty on that head, as the inhabitants almost all know enough of English to enable them to be understood.

The only tax you have is a small tax upon your slaves, which is so much per head, and is very trifling. Every State have their peculiar laws, some of which differ very materially from another.

The northern States are by far the most thickly settled; the New England States, the States of New York, the Jerseys, Pensilvania, Delaware, and some others, are well settled; here you have no slaves. The manners, laws, customs, language and habits, are altogether different from the Southern States, and resemble England in almost every thing; indeed there exists so wide a difference between the Southern States and territories which I have been describing, and the Northern States, that they may almost be said to be two distinct worlds, differing as they do in every respect, both as regards climate, laws, manners, cultivation, produce, &c. There is scarcely an herb, tree, fruit, animal, reptile, or bird, that you see in the Southern States, which you find in the States to the North.

However, where an emigrant seeks for comfort let him go to the State of New York, Jersey, Delaware, or Pensilvania, there he will find plenty of excellent land, plenty of good society, in fact, every thing which is requisite to render a man whose mind is properly formed, comfortable. The cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, the former situate upon the river Hudson, thirty miles from the sea, may justly be said to be one of the most neat, if not most elegant cities in the world. Philadelphia is situate about one hundred and fifty miles up the Delaware, it is also a fine regular built town, but far in my opinion inferior to New York; the emigrant who possesses capital will find no difficulty in purchasing good lands up the country, in good situations for from one and a half to two and a half dollars per acre; these lands, must of course, be expected to be uncultivated, and I must here again repeat the necessity there is of looking with the most scrupulous exactness to the title for the same reason I have mentioned in the early part of this work,

In these States you must not expect to find the produce of the soil to bear any proportion, either in kind, quality, or value, to what the Southern States produces; but in these Northern States you have no slavery, no mosquitoes, no stinking swamps, no pestilential air, no yellow fever, (or that very rarely) no want of society, every thing is conducted so similar to the manners and customs of your own country, that if you had tythes, taxes,

and poor rates to pay you might fancy yourself in England. It is true, their summers are for two or three months hotter than in England; and in winter perhaps somewhat colder, but the climate, take the year round is very fine. The produce of these States, and the manner in which the soil is cultivated, is much the same as in England; they grow good wheat, oats, barley, peas, and excellent Indian corn; they feed their cattle upon their meadows to a very considerable weight. The markets in Philadelphia and New York are furnished with as fine beef and mutton as any market in England, and certainly much better as relates to fish, fruits, vegetables, &c. Indeed, take these two markets together, they are better supplied than any markets I ever saw in any part of Europe. The fish is not allowed to be exhibited for sale unless alive; they bring it up to market in boats, which have wells sunk in them, where the fish remain until they get to market, and when they get there they are as much alive as when they were first taken. They have fish not only in great abundance, but in great variety. Their shell fish is the largest and finest flavoured I ever eat or saw, particularly their lobsters and oysters.

As my intention is not only to point out to the affluent emigrant the most desirable place to settle in, but feel equally disposed to give that advice which my experience enables me to the poor man who is driven from his country by his distress, who no longer able to support himself and family, without being degraded

by accepting parochial relief, or the uncertain contribution the hand of benevolence bestows; that there are numbers, say hundreds who emigrate for no other cause, than stern necessity, is too well known for me to comment on. The industrious labourer or mechanic, who in better times had been enabled to support and rear his family in comfort, now sees the sad reverse, when the hour arrives he was accustomed to meet them at their meals; he with pleasure saw their healthy looks, their wants all satisfied, his labour sit light upon him, he no longer felt fatigue, the smiles of his offspring sweetened his labour and made him happy, would to heaven this scene of bliss had never changed; but see the sad reverse, when the hour of dinner comes, he meets his half-starved pining offspring, they with tears look up to him for food, and he answers them with what, why tears also. This melancholy story is true, to this poor man whom want is about to exile from his country, he whose labour at one time enriched his country, now alas, no longer useful to himself or others. I offer the best advice my experience or good intentions enable me to do. And first, my poor friend and countryman, be not disheartened, the new world will afford the means of supporting yourself and family, and enable you to anticipate a different prospect to the one before you here. There are two descriptions of poor men who emigrate; the one so poor, that he mortgages himself to the captain, or owner for the amount of his passage, and that of his family; immense

numbers emigrate (from Ireland particularly) on these conditions. When the ship in which he sails arrives at her destined port, the captain turns him over to some one who requires his services, who redeems him, paying the captain his demand, and paying himself out of the labour of the poor emigrant who is bound to work for the man who redeemed him, until he cancels the debt; and here I must remark, the advantages which are taken of these poor people. If the captain has a demand upon you for twenty pounds, you must work as long to redeem that sum, as if you were free to choose your master, and make the most of your labour you might earn five times the sum; if possible, then endeavour to raise money to pay your passage, it does not require much, they will take you for four pounds to any of the ports in the Northern States, and your provision will not cost you more than five pounds more, even if you lay in a large and extra stock, if you have a wife and three or four children, a barrel of flour, a fitch of bacon, and if you can afford it, a few pieces of buttocks of beef well cured, which you can hang up in the rigging of the ship, where it will keep well the whole passage, these with a little tea and coffee will suffice with some potatoes, of which I would advise you to lay in a good stock, and you may sometimes buy salt cod fish and herrings very cheap, these you will find very useful. And next is, as to the place which I would advise you to emigrate to, certainly to Canada, or to the Northern States of America, by no means

go the South of Philadelphia, if you do, all these miseries will befall you which I have stated in the former part of this work. I think without being prejudiced for or against either the States or Canada, I should of the two prefer Canada, on which country I will first give my opinion; presuming you determine on going thither, your best place to sail from is Liverpool, where you will always find ships to convey you in the summer months, but from the beginning of November to the middle of March, there is no vessels leave England on account of the river St. Lawrence being frozen up and impassible. I should advise all emigrants to leave England as early in the spring as they can, so that they may have the summer before them on their arrival in Canada, for if you sail from England so as to arrive in Canada on the eve of winter, which is there extremely severe, you will not find it easy to get immediate employ. The ship you leave Liverpool in will take you to Quebec, which city stands about 700 miles up the river St. Lawrence, but there it would be in vain for you to expect to find employment, you must go from thence to Montreal, which is 300 hundred miles further up the river; there are steam boats go daily from Quebec to Montreal, which will take you in about forty-eight hours for a mere trifle, much cheaper than you can walk; when you get to Montreal, by making enquiry, you will find plenty of people to give you employment. Montreal is the market where the opulent farmers, from the upper country, supply

themselves with servants; and in the first instance, I would advise all poor emigrants to be satisfied with the situation of a hired servant for a year or two, you will get good wages and plenty of good victuals for yourself and family, and if you are industrious, you will in a very short time occupy lands of your own, and be assured, if your conduct is correct, that is, if you are honest and industrious, you will want for nothing; you will find people to sell you tracts of land, from one to five hundred acres, at from three to seven shillings per acre, and not ask you for payment for two or three years; the neighbours around you will assist you to erect a log hut for your habitation, they will furnish you with a few bushels of seed wheat, potatoes to plant, and such other things as you are in need of; you will begin by first clearing one acre, then another, and as your family grows up, you must learn them to labour, and be assured you will not, nor will your sons feel the weight of it, when you and them reap the reward of your own industry, the soil being your own which you cultivate, every improvement you make upon it you reap the benefit of. Here is no tythes or taxes, no draw-backs upon your industry; this was the way in which hundreds of settlers, now men of great opulence, first commenced their operations in Canada.

I have met with a many poor emigrants in Canada who had been bred up weavers, or manufacturers in England, who went out there with a view of working at their trade; but this is a mistaken idea for a man to entertain,

there is scarcely in Canada a manufactory of any kind, they import from England every article of manufactured goods they require, on which there is so very trifling an import duty, that you may purchase any article much cheaper than you can manufacture it there ; it hence follows, that in that country there is no employment to be got as manufacturers. A poor man when he gets to Canada, whatever he has been bred to at home, should turn his attention to cultivating the soil, and to that only, and if he is industrious, he is sure to succeed, he cannot fail, for he will in the upper province of Canada find numbers of his countrymen grown rich, which once was poor and helpless as himself ; these men if you are industrious will assist you in your beginning, and have pleasure in so doing, and when you get rich, you must assist others, as you yourself have been assisted.

In Upper Canada the English language is generally spoken, but in Lower Canada the French language generally prevails. The laws as respects the punishment for offences are the same precisely as in England, the criminal code is exactly the same, but the civil law differs very materially, it is a mixture of French and English laws, not very easily described or understood. The only entrance into Canada is the river St. Lawrence, unless you choose to go through the United States, which numbers do, in that case take your passage from Liverpool, to Boston or New York, from which ports you may go to Albany, by a steam boat,

and from thence over land to the Lake, where you will find another steam boat which will take you to St. John's, you are then in Canada. In the winter months this is the only way you can go, as during many months the St. Lawrence is from the great quantities of ice impassible.

The whole of the produce of the country intended for exportation must go down the river St. Lawrence to Quebec, from which port it is shipped to different parts of the world. The St. Lawrence being the only navigable river which runs through Canada to the Atlantic ocean, you will naturally conclude, the best place to fix your habitation, and cultivate your farm, is to be as near its banks as possible.

The only flag allowed to sail up to Quebec is the British, all others are excluded. The principal articles of export are timber, staves, pot and pearl ashes, wheat, flax, seed, and bees wax.

The face of the country, (as is the case with few exceptions all over America, which is not cultivated,) is covered with timber. Their fir and pine are equally to any in America; they generally fall and square their timber in the summer months, and in the winter, when the snow covers the ground, they draw it down to the side of the river, the snow being froze into a solid body it slides with very little difficulty thereon; this service is performed by oxen or horses, both of which animals are extremely hardy and good of their kind. The timber being ready to float, it is made into im-

mense rafts, and is floated down to Quebec, where it is generally sold, and shipped to England.

Nothing is to a European (accustomed as he is to live in a country where the seasons are so uncertain,) so astonishing as to experience the regularity of the seasons in Canada; their winters which are extremely cold, are sure to set in on or about the 20th of November, later than which no ships leave or arrive at Quebec, as at that time the river is closed up with the ice. When the frost sets in it continues without intermission for at least six months; the snow seldom covers the ground deeper than about 10 or 12 inches. The sky, during the winter is as clear and bright as possible, not a cloud is to be seen, and the air, though extremely cold, is pure and dry; whole winters pass without a drop of rain. During this season all the cattle are housed, and fed upon hay or other dry food. Vegetables of every description are carefully preserved from the frost, by being covered up in their cellars, or in deep pits under ground; I mean such as cabbages, cellery, potatoes, carrots, turnips, &c. When the winter is about to break up the rain begins to fall in great abundance in the months of March and April, which are by far the most unpleasant months in the year; these months are succeeded by the finest weather imaginable; the sun shines in all its splendour, and every thing denotes the return of spring. The farmers in the middle of May begin to put their wheat and other grain into the ground,

and to witness the quick progress of vegetation is astonishing; the wheat which in England is from nine to ten months from the time it is sown, to the time it is ready to reap, is in Canada less than four, and would be ready in a shorter time than that did the farmers cultivate the soil as the farmers do in England: but the Canadian farmers, I mean the old inhabitants, who are principally French, are the most slovenly farmers I ever met with; when they break up a piece of new ground, they continue to take from it a succession of crops until the vegetative qualities of the soil become exhausted; they seldom or ever let their land lay fallow, or give it any dressing of manure, or even root out any of the pernicious weeds which grow amongst their corn; when they have cropped a plot of ground so long as it will produce any thing, they let it lay without restoring its vegetative power by lime or manure, or even sowing thereon any artificial grasses whatever; the land thus exhausted grows for some years scarcely any thing else than infectious weeds.

Their horses are seldom found more than 14 hands high, but they are extremely active and hardy, as it is the case in France, their horses are always entire, never being suffered to be cut. Their cattle are small, and resemble our Welch breed; their sheep are also small, and their wool very coarse and bad; but this arises entirely from the want of care in the breeder, and is by no means the fault of the climate, or the food the animal has to subsist

upon. The price of a horse is generally from 20 to 40 dollars; a cow or ox about the same price; and store sheep from one and a half to two dollars; their markets in Quebec and Montreal are well supplied with butchers' meat, fish, vegetable, and fruits, and at a price about one third what you generally pay for the same in England. Their fuel is principally wood, which they have cheap and in great abundance. Coals they have from England, which serve as balast for the ships, and is there sold for little more than you can buy them for in the out-ports of England. Game, particularly partridges and hares they have in abundance, and there being no game laws, as in this country, any person has the right to destroy them. Of fish they have great abundance, both in quantity and quality; their shell fish is particularly fine, and their salmon and trout is not equalled by any in England. Of wild animals they have very few, sometimes a few wolves are met with in the woods in the interior, or now and then a bear, which creature is easily avoided. About nine miles from Montreal is an Indian village, inhabited entirely by Indians, but from living amongst white and civilized people, their manners and customs are much altered from their native character, although the men never labour, they hunt and fish, the produce of which they bring to market, which they sell or exchange for tobacco, gunpowder, ball, spirits, or what they are in want of. Their habits are very peaceable; they mix with no society but their own people; they speak and understand

their own language only, and are entirely divested of any principle of the Christian religion, or indeed of any form of worship whatever. They resemble in their hair, features, and colour, the Indians I have met with in the different nations I have travelled through, particularly the Cherokee Indians, although not so robust, or muscular. The females manufacture work baskets, which they make very neat, from a weed and the inner bark of a shrub, or tree of which I forget the name, they also manufacture a sort of shoe or sandal, which there are called maukisons, they are made of brown leather, with curious devices figured thereon with coloured beads. The city of Montreal is by much the largest city in Canada, it is situate immediately upon the river St. Lawrence, about 1000 miles from the atlantic ocean, and 300 above Quebec. The churches are numerous, and mostly belong to the Roman catholics; there is, however, one large English church; a Scotch presbyterian, and two or three dissenters chapels, and also four convents of different orders, filled with religious people; the churches, and almost all the public buildings are covered with tin, which is a very light and a very durable covering; to look on them when the sun shines, is next to impossible, the reflection of the glare of light from the tin is much too strong for the naked eye to look on; the houses are generally low, and the streets badly paved, and narrow. A strong garrison is kept up there, and an immense stock of warlike stores.

The quantity of valuable furs exported from this place to England is very considerable but that valuable trade is entirely monopolized by what is there called the north west company. Several of the partners live in Montreal and some in London. This company send out young men of an adventurous disposition into the interior of the country, a distance frequently of two thousand miles, where they remain bartering away such bawbles as the poor ignorant Indians fancy for their valuable beaver and other furs after serving the company in this capacity for 7 years the agent either retires upon a pension, or is given a share in the companies establishment. The amusements in Canada in the winter season principally consists in driving about in slays upon the snow which the inhabitants are very fond of; the ladies wrap themselves up in buffaloes skins, which are dressed with the hair, which hair is nearly as fine as the finest wool, and is of a dark brown colour; these skins are as large as that of our middle sized oxen in England, and when dressed are sold from fifteen to twenty dollars each, they afford a great degree of warmth and are universally worn in the winter months. In these slays I have drove a little Canadian horse thirty miles in three hours. Their evening amusements consist of friendly parties, where the young dance, and the aged play cards. A Theatre they have, but it is oftener used as a barn, it is a wretched building.

The principal inns are the Mansion House, which is a very large and stately building, and

Pomeroys Hotel, there are however a great many more ; the principle spirit which is drank in Canada is the best Jamaica rum which you may purchase from 2s 10 to 3s 4 per gallon, in Canada there is no duty upon wines, spirits, malt liquor or tobacco, the latter article is grown in the country, but not in abundance and very inferior to what is grown in the States of Virginia or Georgia, or indeed any of the Southern States of America. The article of wearing apparel or any article of British manufactory is bought there a little more then you pay for it in England and sometimes when the markets are over stocked (which is frequently the case) much lower the money used as a circulating medium is principally Spanish silver or American gold. Quebec is the next large city to Montreal, there the governor of Canada resides. The city is situate immediately upon the river St. Lawrence, and is the grand emporium for all imports, and to where all the produce of the upper country is sent to be shipped to Europe, as no ships which draw more than 13 feet of water, can complete their cargoes higher up the river owing to the depth of water not being sufficient. The city of Quebec itself is a filthy, dirty, ill built, ill designed town, the streets excessively narrow, and badly paved ; what is called the upper town, is where the governor's castle is, it is situate upon an immense high hill, and contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants, which is nearly half the population of the whole city ; the only thing to admire in Quebec, is the

fortifications, which are so constructed by art and nature, as to bid defiance to the attack of any enemy which could come against it.

The Canadians themselves, I think, the most happy race of people I ever witnessed. I do not mean the new settled emigrant, but the old inhabitants, who are generally French, and sprung from the first settlers. On one farm, which is his freehold, you see the grandfather settled, next to him is settled his son, and his son's son on a third. These people are void of ambition; they are strictly religious, faithful and honest; their farm furnishes them with every necessary, I might say almost luxury; their land produces any description of grain in abundance, their garden almost every vegetable and every fruit; the maple tree supplies them with sugar, and the apple with cyder. Their clothing is principally manufactured by their domestic females; and their farm-yard produces the finest poultry, both turkeys, ducks, fowls, and geese. If they choose to sport in the fields, they find abundance of game, without the dread of being interrupted by an insolent gamekeeper, the minion of a more insolent and tyrannic master, who, for such an act in this country would drag a man before, perhaps a country parson, who to please the lord of the manor, would incarcerate the supposed offender in a prison, or transport him to the hulks for a term of years. Merciful God! that men, that Englishmen, should witness such things, and endure them.

The Canadians have scarcely any thing in

the shape of a tax, they have no tythes, no poor rates, nor any want of any; in one word, the Canadians are a happy people, enjoying the fruits of their own industry, and blessed with all the conveniences of life; yet are they not that pushing, enterprising people, who by dint of strong exertions seek to amass wealth; if you trace the origin and progress which a family has made for a century and a half, you will find the son who succeeded the father, has seldom cultivated a greater extent of land than did his predecessor, satisfied with what they rightly thought enough, they seek not for more, but live in the peaceful enjoyment of their domestic comforts.

Having wrote thus much respecting Canada, I will now state to you my ideas as regards your emigrating to the United States, in order you may determine which of the two countries shall own you for their subject. In my detail I will write impartially. I wish to enforce facts, and not by mistatements to delude my readers. I have already wrote sufficient respecting the Southern States and territories to convince any man, that no part of America presents the same favourable prospect for amassing wealth as that part of the continent does, to the emigrant who has a capital; but the poor emigrants let no advice or consideration induce them to go there.

I admit that the tide of emigration is rapidly running towards the Southern States and territories. Even the Americans themselves are in numbers leaving the Northern

States for the Alabama, Illinois, Mississippi, or Missouri territories; but then these people are all possessed of capital, to enable them to purchase slaves, and such other property as a planter requires. As poor emigrants value their lives, and as they hope for future comfort, go not to any of the States to the South of Pensilvania; after you have been in the Northern States and realized some property, then go to the Southern States, if you please, but not until you have other things to depend upon than your labour, for labour there you cannot.

As respects the Northern States, which are the States of New England, the States of New York, Pensilvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, &c. In all these States, the climate differs but little from that of England, the language is precisely the same, only spoken with more purity, there being throughout the whole country no change of dialect, there you hear none of that discordant jargon which you hear in some of the midland counties in England.

The laws both civil and criminal are nearly the same as in England, only the latter is exercised with greater lenity, each particular State has its particular laws, as regards the local affairs of the State, but these do not materially affect or differ from the general laws of the country. To explain the law of each particular State, showing how and why they differ one from another, would be an endless task,

and indeed what I am not sufficiently acquainted with to detail with correctness, nor does it come within the meaning of this publication; suffice it, that the difference of the laws of one State to another, is intended, and has been made with the view, and applicable to local purposes only.

The produce of all the Northern States are much the same, differing very little, either in kind or quality; but as I have stated before, differing very widely from the produce of the Southern States and territories, both as regards kind, and value; the produce of the latter being much more valuable.

If you prefer the United States to Canada, I should recommend New York as the place for you to land at, in preference to any other, because from thence you can at a very trifling expense, transport yourself up the river, into the interior of the country for a great distance, and it would be in vain for you to expect finding employment, or that it would answer any good purpose remaining in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or any of the great cities, near the coast. These cities and towns are almost as much crowded with population, as are our own at home. Your stay in these places should be as short as possible, as it would be attended with very considerable expense; your object should be on landing to fix upon the State you mean to settle in, and go into the interior immediately, where you will do best by attending to the advice I gave you; presuming you were in Canada, that is, to hire yourself for a time to

some opulent farmer, who will very gladly give you employ; after a short time, if you are industrious, you will soon possess lands of your own, on the terms and in the manner I have before described. Those States which lay between the extreme Southern and Northern States, are the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia; these States produce immense quantities of cotton, rice and tobacco, as well as grain of every description. The Carolinas produce rice; Virginia, tobacco; and Georgia, cotton: but in these States the climate is extremely hot, so much so, that no European could live if he was compelled to labour; the work is entirely done by slaves, hence the poor emigrant will see the folly and madness of going thither; but the man of capital who emigrates there has a fair chance of amassing wealth, since the soil is extremely productive, and the nature of its produce extremely valuable. The lands on St. James's river, in Virginia, grows tobacco in the greatest abundance, and of very excellent quality, Richmond is one of their most principal towns, and has in it several well-built houses. The Carolinas produce the best rice in the world, far superior to that grown in the East Indies, it is principally sown on lands which lay near the river Savanna; it is usual to sow the seed in the month of May, and the rice is ripe and ready to reap in the early part of July. The appearance of a rice field when in bloom, is very beautiful; but those who live in the neighbourhood of them frequently are infect-

ed with fevers and sickness, which here is very prevalent; and in my opinion from the following causes: the lands adjacent to the Savanna river, on the border which, the principal part of the rice is grown, is extremely low, so much so, that by means of sluices they let out waters of the Savanna into the fields, where their rice is growing, to the depth of from ten to eighteen inches; this water is suffered to evaporate by the intense heat of the sun, and leaves a sediment which tends much to enrich the soil, and promote the growth of the rice; this process is generally repeated three times, from the time the rice is first sown, until the time it is ready to reap; these waters, which are thus let in upon the rice fields become stagnate, and during the time the sun is exhaling their moisture, the air is impregnated with impure and noxious vapours, very injurious to health. Some few years since the lands up to the very town of Savanna were sown with rice, and cultivated in the manner I have stated; the city was then so extremely unhealthy, that the corporation or principal inhabitants of the city purchased the lands immediately in the vicinity of the city, on which they now grow fine meadow and pasture grass; since which time the city has been much more healthy; but neither Savanna, or Charlston can be said to be healthy places, particularly the former; they in the summer months are very liable to have the yellow fever, which commits dreadful ravages amongst them; indeed, these cities in the months of June, July, and August are

generally deserted by those who have any opportunity of leaving them ; and you see scarcely any people there but negro slaves, and young men, who are left at the risk of their lives to take care of their employers property. The produce of Georgia is principally cotton, of which they export immense quantities to England and France ; it is not of a first rate quality, but grows in great abundance. It is called in the Liverpool market, bords or bord Georgia ; many thousand bags are annually imported into Liverpool. Georgia also produces a considerable quantity of wheat, oats, and Indian corn, or maise, all of which, or at least that which is intended for exportation, is sent to Augusta, and from thence to the city of Savanna, or Charlston, by the river Savanna, in steam boats or fly boats, from which ports it is transported to different parts of the world. In these States you must recollect that slavery is carried on the same as in the more Southern States and territories which I before have mentioned. The morals of the inhabitants are extremely loose and depraved, with some few exceptions. Indeed, I before have said, that I think nothing has a greater tendency to demoralize a people, than for those people to live in a country where slavery is tolerated ; were I to enumerate one twentieth part of the acts of savage cruelty which I have known to have been exercised upon these poor negro slaves, it would be enough to convince my reader, that those who live and exercise such acts, and who daily witness them, must

be callous to all the fine feelings of our nature. If the emigrant is disposed to go to Virginia, Georgia, or Carolina, he had best sail from Liverpool, to Norfolk in Virginia, Charleston in Georgia, or Savanna in Carolina; to any of these ports he will always find ships ready to sail at Liverpool; but in leaving this country, I would advise, that you should so take your departure, as to arrive there after the sickly season is over; that is, after the middle of September, for if you arrive there in June, July, August, or the early part of September, you are pretty sure to fall an early sacrifice to the climate, as the fever is generally more fatal to strangers, than those who have become accustomed to the climate.

In all parts of the American continent, there are a variety of difficulties to contend with, and obstacles to overcome, which the new settler will experience.

America, with all its faults, is the country where industry and talent leads to wealth and honour, these, with integrity, are the sure road to every thing in that country which is great and good; there every man reaps the harvest of his own abilities, none are found who can or dare infringe upon his rights, civil or religious.

In that country, the highest post in the army, state or navy, are open to those who have merit for their passport; there is there no rank, no distinction, but what merit claims. On that wide continent lives no haughty peer, born with the privilege to legislate laws for his

country, and help to fill by his patronage each department of the state, with the minions, who fawn and cringe to his lordly power, whilst real merit is neglected and forgot, and like to the sweet flower which blooms in the trackless wilderness, wastes its fragrance in the desert air.

The abilities there of every man is lent for the good of the state; each individual has a direct interest in every thing that tends to affect it; all are equally anxious to preserve the blessings their government bestow, because all alike are privileged and benefited by its enactments.

When mad ambition, or the accursed desire and thirst for fame induces the sceptred monarchs of the old world to send there their hostile bands to conquer and enslave them, they, Columbia's sons, as brothers, join from the western ocean's bank to their remotest State, whose borders the savage Indians skirt, and bid defiance to the hireling host, drive them from the coast, polluted by their touch, or bury them beneath its soil.

Long may Columbia's sons guard by their valour the country their forefathers left them, free, and long may wisdom, patriotism, and justice fill their senates; that when the name of freedom is only left in the old world, the new may afford a safe asylum for the brave man who scorns to live a slave, and the poor man, whom distress drives to their hospitable shores. For my own part, my constitution is broke, and in a little time I shall be numbered with

the dead ; but were it not so, I would sooner feed upon the berries which grow on the wild bushes on the mountain, drink the pure water that runs down the silver stream, and nightly lay my head upon the hard and barren rock, than I would live the slave of tyrannic or despotic power in any country.

In viewing the great extent of emigration, every man who wishes well to his country must deplore and lament the cause and the consequence ; few men, I believe, will differ with me in opinion, or say, that the strength of a country does not consist principally in the extent of its population, leaving out of the question, the physical strength of the country, which must be materially lessened by the immense emigration now going on ; yet the principal loss the country sustains, is the loss of labour, and the depreciation of the revenue. It must be admitted, that immense sums of money is almost daily leaving the country, the property of emigrants, never to return ; but were it not so, were those who emigrate reduced to the last state of abject poverty, still must the revenue be weakened thereby ; since in this country, so excessive and so general has taxation become, that there is scarcely an article, which even the poorest man either eats or wears, but is loaded with a heavy tax, so that every individual who leaves the country lessens its revenue, and in some proportion adds strength to the country he emigrates to.

By emigration this country loses industry and labour, both of which are necessary to our

existence as a nation; as the soil on which we walk, for land without labour is nothing, it is where land and labour is combined, that the former becomes productive, and it does appear strange, that a country like this, possessing immense wealth, and with an over charged population, should have thousands of acres of land laying uncultivated, lands which labour and cultivation might be made to produce abundance of the necessaries of life, and give employment to thousands, who for want of employ, leave their country to their countries' loss, to enrich a continent, whose inhabitants one day may contend with us for the empire of the seas, or even to threaten our existence as an independent nation.

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